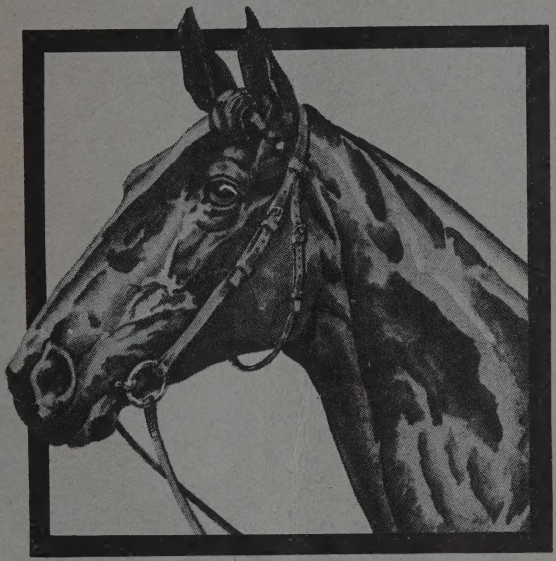


NOTES CONCERNING THE WELFARE OF THE HORSE

AND FIRST AID FOR SIMPLE MALADIES

Printed and Published by

Boots

DISPENSING AND VETERINARY CHEMISTS

OVER 800 BRANCHES IN GREAT BRITAIN

PRICE 2D.

Boots

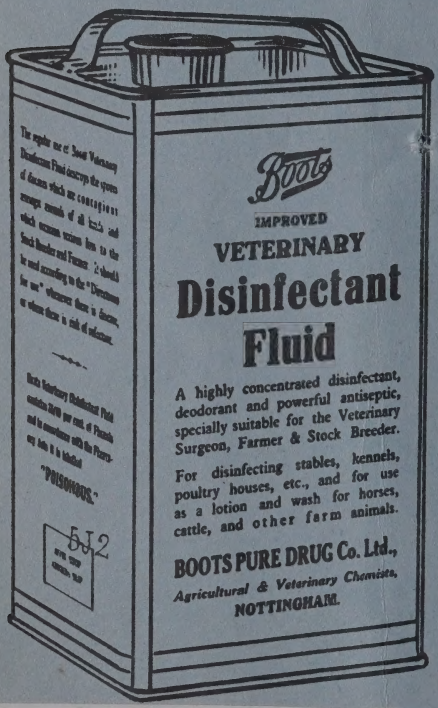
IMPROVED VETERINARY
DISINFECTANT FLUID

THIS highly concentrated disinfectant, deodorant, and antiseptic has been specially prepared for the use of Veterinary Surgeons, Farmers and Stock Breeders. It is one of the most powerful germicides on the market, and has the additional advantage of being very economical in use.

Boots Improved Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid has been approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries as a disinfectant for all purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders of the Minister thereunder, for use in the proportion of one part in one hundred parts of water.

It is one of the most efficient and reliable preparations for disinfecting Farms, Outbuildings, Stables, Horse Boxes, Cattle Trucks, Kennels, Poultry Houses, Chicken Runs, etc., and for use as a lotion and wash for Horses, Cattle and other farm animals.

Every tin of Boots Improved Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid is guaranteed to be the same quality, strength and composition as the sample submitted to, and approved by, H.M. Government. Directions for use are printed on every tin.



One gallon makes one hundred gallons of Disinfectant, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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Gallon Tin - -	7/3
5 Gallon Drum -	24/7
40 Gallon Barrel -	190/-

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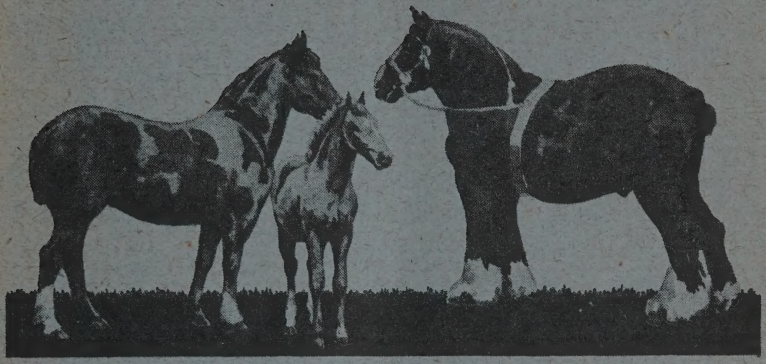

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THIS booklet does not attempt to deal with serious complaints which require the attention of a Veterinary Surgeon, but it is felt that a guide to the treatment of simple ailments and advice as to precautionary methods to prevent more serious diseases will be appreciated. It will frequently be noticed that we advise consultation with the Veterinary Surgeon.

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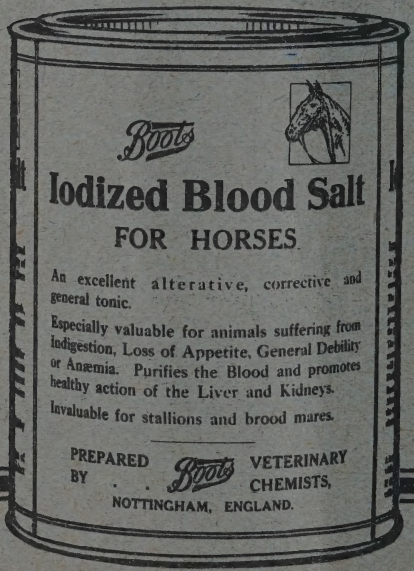
IODIZED BLOOD SALT

FOR HORSES.

AN excellent alterative, corrective and general tonic. Purifies the Blood and promotes healthy action of the Liver and Kidneys. Boots Iodized Blood Salt combines body-building and Blood-forming substances with the correct quantity of Iodine and other essential Mineral Salts.

A certain amount of Iodine in the food is essential for the production of strong healthy stock. Boots Iodized Blood Salt contains just the necessary amount to safeguard against possible deficiency in the ordinary feed. By its regular use the blood is kept pure and healthy and skin disorders are prevented. **Boots Iodized Blood Salt promotes healthy action** of the Liver and Kidneys, and keeps the horse in perfect condition. It is **invaluable for the stud farm** and other breeding establishments. The use of **Boots Iodized Blood Salt for brood mares will reduce the possibility of barrenness** to a minimum. Boots Iodized Blood Salt contains Tonic, Digestive, Carminative, Alterative and Diuretic ingredients, and imparts health and vigour to the whole system by eliminating all impurities. It is suitable for all classes of horses.



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General Comments

THE scope of this booklet is strictly limited. Most horses, especially race horses and hunters, come under the supervision of experienced trainers who have made a specialised study of the treatment and care of horses. It is obvious that experience is their best guide, and where that fails them, it is a matter of advice from the Veterinary Surgeon who specialises in horses.

It is also recognised that there are many ailments of the horse which it is unwise for any but a qualified person to attempt to treat. For instance all inflammations of internal organs should be referred to a Veterinary Surgeon on account of the susceptibility of the horse to such complaints as pneumonia and peritonitis, and the ease with which it succumbs to these diseases. Unless one can discover the cause, it is also wise to refer all cases of lameness to a Veterinary Surgeon, on account of the many complications that may arise, and the fact that a totally lame horse is valueless.

Nevertheless, as many horses, in common with other animals, are in districts where the services of a Veterinary Surgeon are not immediately available, this booklet will be useful as indicating some treatment for simple ailments, uttering a note of warning about the serious consequences of neglect of some apparently simple conditions, and indicating some measures to be adopted as first-aid in more serious cases whilst waiting the arrival of the Veterinary Surgeon. We emphasise that this booklet makes no attempt to teach the inexperienced to diagnose diseases that can only be recognised by an experienced man, and we would lay it down as a fundamental rule for the guidance of all who have the care of horses—"When in doubt, call a Vet." One to whom the care of horses is entrusted, and who feels that his experience in this direction is insufficient, would do well to spend a few days at some hunting or racing stable. The object lesson which he would have would teach far more than he could possibly learn from books or pamphlets. He would see how it is necessary to control everything that affected the animal if it is to be kept in perfect condition and to do the largest amount of work. He would note particularly that "condition" depends upon proper stabling, correct diet, food and water at proper times, regular grooming, and well-regulated exercising.

The horse's stable should be well-ventilated, but dry and free from draughts. Anything in the nature of an outhouse in bad repair with leaky roofs is only inviting trouble—colds, rheumatism, pneumonia. The flooring of the stable should be well drained. A badly drained floor which allows the horse to stand in filth and decomposing matter is a frequent source of foot troubles which often result in the loss of or irreparable injury to a valuable animal.

The bedding provided must be of sufficient quantity and quality to form an adequate protection for the joints when the animal is lying down. Neglect of this is frequently the cause of callosities, hardness and swellings which are troublesome to deal with.

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COUGH PASTE FOR HORSES.

AN excellent remedy for all kinds of Coughs, Bronchial Troubles, and Sore Throat.

This soothing and emollient preparation brings quick relief to Horses troubled with Coughing. It also allays the spasmodic Cough caused by broken wind and poor condition.

Boots Cough Paste for Horses is compounded from drugs of proved efficacy for Coughs of all sorts.

Obtainable from all Branches of Boots the Chemists.

Boots **Condition Powder.**

FOR improving condition, invigorating the system, cleansing the blood and imparting to the skin and coat that desirable gloss and healthy appearance.

This powder will be found of great value for Horses suffering from Swelling of the Legs, Water Farcy, Grease and other diseases arising from impure blood.

1 lb. Tin 1/6. 4 lb. Tin 4/6.

The food will, of course, vary according to the nature of the work which the horse has to do, but should always be rich in quality, although a certain bulk is necessary to maintain healthy action of the digestive organs, and the only thing that calls for mention here is to stress the importance of the horse being fed at regular intervals, and being allowed to rest for a considerable time after a heavy meal. For this reason, the heaviest meal should be given at the end of the day. The horse should be watered before feeding, allowing it to drink as much as it likes. If horses are allowed to drink immediately after being fed, coarse particles of food may be carried through into the intestines, where they are likely to cause irritation.

Anything in the nature of quick changes in diet should be avoided. Where change is necessary, it should be gradual.

Another important factor in the conditioning of horses is regular and thorough grooming. This is not simply for the sake of cleanliness and appearance, although these are desirable, but it is essential in order to maintain a healthy skin action. One sometimes regards the skin as being simply the outer clothing, and forgets that it is one of the active organs of the body, upon the healthy action of which the general condition largely depends. It is only necessary to note the condition of a horse in training after a hard gallop, or to see a hunter coming in after a day's work, to see that a great deal depends upon the proper skin action, and to realise that the failure of the skin to act properly may throw an undue strain upon the kidneys, and so be the cause of impurities of the blood A visit to one of the big stables will also be an object lesson in the proper exercising of horses, with the object of getting them into proper condition to do the maximum amount of work. Every horse should be gradually trained up to the work which it is required to do, and no animal should be expected to do a full day's work without such gradual training. Neglect to observe this simple common-sense precaution, and the putting of a horse on a task which at the time is beyond its powers, frequently results in spoiling it for life.

Although the draught horse is intended for steady, continuous work, the same common-sense rules apply to him, as to more highly prized blood animals. To get the best out of him, he will have to be properly housed, fed, groomed and exercised or worked according to some definite rules whereby he is brought into and maintained in perfect condition for the work that is demanded.

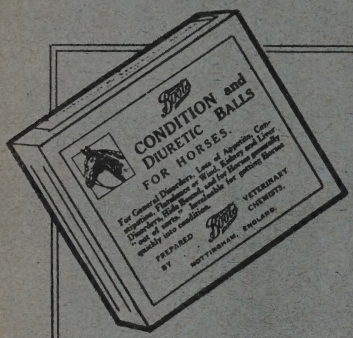
Whilst condition is mainly a matter of proper regimen rather than of the administration of medicine, there are a few simple aids that can be used in every stable. It is known that during the spring and autumn horses are more than usually liable to impurities in the blood, these showing very largely in the condition of the skin—Staring Coat, Hide Bound, Surfeits, Eruptions and Irritations. At these times of the year the horse should be given a Condition and Diuretic Ball, to purify the system and to stimulate the liver and kidneys. It is also wise to give a horse a Condition Ball before turning it out to grass, and before bringing it from grass to start its training for the season. The change in diet at these periods should be accompanied by the administration of a mild aperient and diuretic.

Horses in full training or employed at hard work, and in consequence being fed on highly concentrated and nourishing foods, would be benefitted by a tablespoonful of the Iodized Blood Salt given in the food every alternate night. The Iodized Blood Salt can be regarded as a necessary mineral adjunct to the food of animals from which hard work is expected, as it is composed of body-building and blood-forming substances, combined with the correct quantity of Iodine necessary to promote healthy action of the Liver and Kidneys, and to keep the horse in perfect condition.

The Importance of Disinfection.

In the care of animals one must not overlook the necessity of the regular use of a reliable disinfectant. The horse especially comes into contact with so many other animals, and so many of the diseases which affect them are of an infectious or contagious nature, that no stable can be regarded as being properly looked after without the regular use of a reliable disinfectant and antiseptic.

There are many such preparations on the market, and it is necessary in this connection to see that whatever disinfectant is chosen is accompanied by some guarantee for its efficiency. The Ministry of Agriculture prepare a list of disinfectants that are approved by them, and before these can be sold as such they must bear the approval of the Ministry upon the label of the package in which they are sold. This label states dilution at which the disinfectant has been approved. Boots Improved Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid has been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture as an efficient disinfectant when used diluted to the extent of one part in 100 parts of water.



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CONDITION and DIURETIC BALLS

FOR General Disorders, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Flatulence or Wind, Kidney and Liver Disorders, Hide Bound, and for Horses generally "out of sorts." Invaluable for quickly getting Horses into condition.

These Balls are safe and reliable and should be given where there is difficulty in staling or where the urine is thick or foul. In cases of Grease, Cracked Heel, Surfeits, Water Farcy and Staring Coat, they will purify the system and bring about a general improvement in health.

After being out to grass a Horse should be given a course of Condition Balls.

1/6 PER PACKET OF 3 BALLS

Obtainable from all Branches of Boots The Chemists.

Skin Troubles

MANGE

There are several forms of Mange in the horse, all being caused by special mites. As two of the forms of Mange—Sarcoptic and Psoroptic—come under the Regulations issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, we refer to the special Leaflet, No. 274 on Parasitic Mange in Horses, Asses and Mules :—

> "The Order makes it compulsory for every person having in his possession or under his charge a horse, ass or mule affected with or suspected of Parasitic Mange to give notice at once to a constable of the police force for the area wherein the animal is, and also to keep the animal, as far as practicable, separate from other equine animals not affected."

The same leaflet gives the following instructions for the use of lime and sulphur dressing, which they recommend :—

> "*Ingredients.*—Lime, powdered sulphur and water in the proportions indicated below.
>
> A convenient quantity for a large establishment to make up at a time would be 9lb. of lime and 18lb. of sulphur.
>
> *Method of Preparation.*—Slake the lime and make into a thick paste with the sulphur. Place the mixture in a strong cloth, tie the ends and suspend in a boiler containing ten gallons of water so that the water completely covers the contents of the cloth. The cloth must not touch the sides or the bottom of the boiler, as otherwise the cloth may be burned and its contents escape. Boil for two hours, then raise the cloth to drain, and remove it, taking care that none of its contents escape into the water, and throw the solids away. Make up to ten gallons again with additional water and put the liquid into a tight drum or barrel.
>
> *Application—as Preventive.*—Dilute the fluid with ten times the amount of water, *i.e.*, 1½ pints of the fluid to every two gallons of water, and apply with a spray pump to all parts of the horse's body.
>
> *For Affected Horses.*—Dilute the fluid with eight times the amount of water, *i.e.*, 2 pints of the fluid to every two gallons of water, and apply with a spray to all parts of the horse's body.
>
> *Quantity used.*—Two gallons of the diluted fluid is sufficient to treat one large horse.
>
> The best method is to give a first dressing with a tar oil and tar acid dip and to continue with the lime and sulphur dressing.
>
> It is essential that every part of the body and legs be well drenched with the spray."

It is obvious that the general condition of a horse suffering from Mange will require attention, and that everything in the nature of food and tonics should be given to maintain its health. At the same time, as Mange is a highly contagious disease, the utmost precautions should be taken to prevent it spreading to other animals. All stable litter should be destroyed, and all buildings, utensils, and everything which could harbour the mite, should be well washed with the Improved Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid.

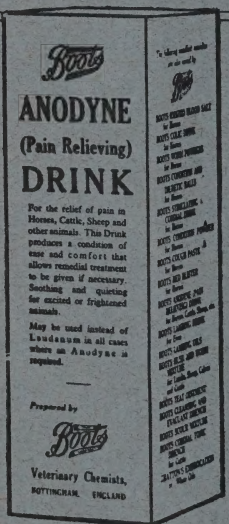
Boots

VETERINARY ASTRINGENT LOTION (SOLUTION) TABLETS

EACH tablet contains 20 grains each of Sulphate of Copper, Sulphate of Zinc and Alum, and ½ grain of Thymol. They provide a ready means of preparing a lotion for harness, collar and saddle galls, sitfasts, sores, cracked heels, and indolent ulcers.

2/- PER TUBE OF 25 TABLETS.

Obtainable from all Branches of Boots the Chemists.



1/6 PER BOTTLE

Boots

ANODYNE (PAIN-RELIEVING) DRINK

FOR the relief of pain in Horses, Cattle, Sheep and other animals. This Drink produces a condition of ease and comfort that allows remedial treatment to be given if necessary.

Soothing and quieting for excited or frightened animals. **May be used instead of Laudanum** in all cases where an Anodyne is required.

For Colic or Gripes in Horses, Boots Anodyne (Pain Relieving) Drink given with half a pint of Linseed Oil will be found beneficial, though Boots Colic Drink, prepared specially for this condition in Horses, is to be preferred.

MALLENDERS

Mallenders is a dry scurfy form of eczema, occurring under the knee, generally due to the animal being out of condition. Treatment consists in the administration of a Condition and Diuretic Ball, followed by a regular course of Iodized Blood Salt to bring about an improvement in condition. The affected part should be treated by being washed thoroughly with soap and water, dried, and the astringent lotion applied night and morning. (*see page* 10).

MUD FEVER

This irritable condition of the skin, due to the effect of mud, is not now very common. Where it occurs, treatment consists in washing the affected parts with hot soap and water, to which has been added a little of the Improved Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid, and after drying, applying the following dressing :

One ounce of Goulard's Extract in 8ozs. of olive oil.

The animal should also be given a Condition Ball, followed by a course of Iodized Blood Salt.

PITYRIASIS

Pityriasis is a dry, scaly condition of the skin, generally causes loss of hair, and usually occurs in horses in bad condition. Treatment consists in giving the Condition and Diuretic Ball and the Iodized Blood Salt, the skin being washed with soap and water, followed by an application of a lotion made from Liver of Sulphur (1oz. to 2 gallons of water).

SALLENDERS

Sallenders is really the same complaint as Mallenders, this being the name given to it when it occurs inside the hock. It follows that treatment is the same.

SITFASTS

Sitfasts are ulcerated sores in hard pieces of skin that have been allowed to form on the body. The condition is generally brought about by irritation causing a callosity of the skin. The continued irritation produces suppuration under the surface, and although nothing may be apparent on the outside, excepting hard skin, there is a great deal of inflammation underneath. The condition may cause intense pain.

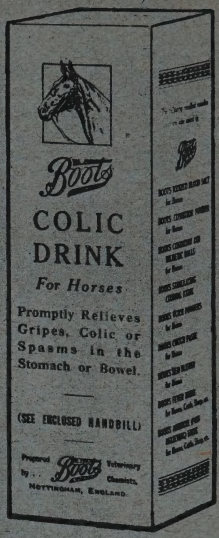
The first measure should be the discovery and removal of the cause. Anything in the nature of harness, etc., that can cause irritation should be attended to, and the part protected, the horse not being worked. It may be necessary for the skin to be opened with a knife or lancet. All pus or discharge must be drawn away by the frequent application of hot fomentations or poultices, these to be continued until the dead skin is removed, after which the sore can be dressed with Carbolized Resin Ointment, a protective pad being placed around the area. Where the sore becomes unhealthy, the use of the Astringent Lotion (*see page* 10) is to be recommended. No attempt should be made to heal the sore until free from discharge.

SURFEIT

Surfeit is an irritation of the horse's skin, generally arising from digestive disturbances or chills, perhaps from drinking cold water whilst still heated. The first sign is usually the appearance of a few lumps about the neck, but these soon disappear. The irritation can be relieved by bathing in a lotion made by adding 1oz. of Goulard's Extract to a pint of rain water. The animal should be given a Condition and Diuretic Ball, followed by a course of Iodized Blood Salt.

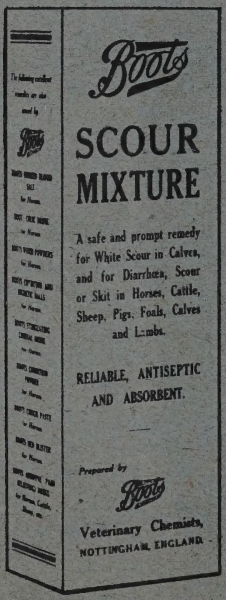
Boots

COLIC DRINK



For Gripes, Colic or Spasms in the Stomach or Bowel. This Drink promptly relieves pain, when given in half a pint of warm milk or gruel. Where the animal is constipated the dose is best given mixed with half a pint of Linseed Oil.

Price - 1/6 per bottle



Boots

SCOUR MIXTURE

A safe and prompt remedy for Diarrhœa, Scour or Skit in horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Foals, Calves, and Lambs, and for White Scour in Calves. This mixture is an absorbent and intestinal antiseptic medicine, and is a most reliable preparation for Diarrhœa, from whatever cause it may arise.

Price - 3/6 per bottle

Hoof & Foot Troubles

LAMENESS

Lameness can be caused in a variety of ways—ill-fitting shoes, small wounds to the leg, bruises and sprains, or a horse may go lame without apparent cause. All cases should be regarded seriously and, if possible, the horse should not be worked until the cause of the lameness has been discovered. Thorough examination should be made to find the cause, and where this is not readily discovered, the horse should be rested, its legs gently massaged and bandaged, and the animal given a mild aperient. Keep under observation until the cause has been ascertained, then treat accordingly.

CANKER

Canker is often the result of neglected foot troubles—Thrush and others—or may be caused by allowing the animal to stand in damp decomposing matter. It may affect one or more feet. It is characterised by a softening of the horny substance, the formation of a disgusting cheesy matter, the condition being a very difficult one to treat. If treated early when the symptoms are a soft, moist condition, with a little discharge, the tissue above being red and inflamed, a good deal may be accomplished by the removal of all unhealthy tissue, and the fitting of a special shoe. At the same time, the stable conditions should have attention—these should be dry and healthy. Treatment is better left in the hands of a Veterinary Surgeon, as it consists in caustic applications and the skilled services of a shoeing smith.

CORNS

Corns are frequently caused by bad shoeing, or may be due to bruises or the presence of foreign bodies which cause inflammation and suppuration. The first indication is lameness, which may come on either slowly or quickly. Treatment consists in removing the shoe to allow thorough examination, the removal of any unhealthy tissue and the application of hot poultices continued for several days. Corns frequently necessitate the wearing of a special shoe.

CRACKED HEEL

Cracked Heel may be caused by the horse working on ground that irritates the foot, or by conditions which are liable to cause some chilling of the feet. It is more likely to occur with horses whose feet are constantly wet. Where there is a tendency to this trouble, particular attention should be taken to see that the feet are kept as dry as possible. Treatment consists in the removal of all hair and dirt, fomentation with hot water or poulticing if there is any pus, and the frequent application of a lotion made by adding 1oz. of Goulard's Extract to 1 pint of water. Where the heel becomes ulcerated, an astringent lotion should be used, the Veterinary Astringent Solution Tablet used in the strength of 1 tablet to 2ozs. of water being suitable for this purpose (*see page* 10).

FALSE QUARTER

False Quarter is caused by a deficiency of healthy horn substance owing to some injury to the coronet, following Quittor, etc. Very little can be done for this condition.

1/6 PER POT

1/6 PER POT

Boots

RED BLISTER

FOR HORSES

A thoroughly reliable counter-irritant and absorbent for

SPAVINS, ENLARGEMENTS, SPRAINS, THICKENED TENDONS, RINGBONE, SIDEBONE, THOROUGHPIN, CAPPED HOCK, Etc.

Obtainable from all Branches of
BOOTS THE CHEMISTS

GREASE

Grease is a chronic inflammation of the skin around the fetlocks and pasterns. The earliest symptoms are often unnoticed, but take the form of itching (causing the animal to rub one foot on the other) and slight swelling and redness on the part. Later, the part becomes more painful, is always wet, there being a yellowish discharge with the peculiar nauseating smell associated with this complaint. Subsequently, the growth known as "Grapes" makes its appearance. The hind feet are mostly affected, and the discharge is worse when the animal is resting. Treatment consists in cutting away the hair, thoroughly washing the part with soft soap and water, to which has been added a little of the Improved Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid, the application of linseed poultices to get rid of all suppurating matter, and the treatment continued by means of a lotion made from the Veterinary Astringent Solution Tablets.

LAMINITIS, FOUNDER or FEVER IN THE FEET

As the name implies, this is inflammation of the lamina, and although it may be due to bad shoeing or local injury, it is usually associated with general inflammation, and is extremely painful because of the hard casing around the inflamed part. The laminal blood vessels are in a state of extreme distension, almost to bursting point.

This is essentially a case which should be treated by the Veterinary Surgeon. Treatment usually consists in the administration of a suitable purge (Linseed Oil, 1 pint), to which the Anodyne (Pain Relieving) Drink may be added, the removal of the shoes, cold douches to the feet, alternating with hot baths, and a very light diet.

SAND CRACK

Sand Crack is a crack in the wall of the foot from the coronet downwards and may be caused by anything that can interfere with the healthy action of the horn and its proper nutrition. Where the horn gets into a dry, brittle condition, splitting of the substance may occur from any undue strain. Treatment consists in thoroughly cleansing the part, and in fixing suitable clips to hold the horn substance and draw it together by means of suitable grooves cut in the horn. Special attention to shoeing is also necessary in order that strain be taken from the affected part. In the case of inflammation, hot fomentations or poultices are applied to the feet.

THRUSH

Thrush is an unhealthy condition of the frog, which becomes subject to decomposition with the formation of a foul discharge. It may be caused by prolonged standing in filth or rotting matter. Treatment consists in cutting away all loose horn, cleansing the foot in hot water, and the application of a suitable dressing. As it is advisable to keep the foot as dry as possible, the following dry dressing is recommended :—Calamine Powder, Calomel and Boracic Acid, equal parts. Fill the cavity with the powder and repeat the dressing every day.

In all cases of lack of condition, use—

Boots

IODIZED BLOOD SALT

See page 4.

GRATTON'S EMBROCATION

(WHITE OILS)

THE BEST WHITE OILS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

Cures Sprains, Bruises, Curbs, Over Reaches, Sore Throats, Influenza, Rheumatism, etc., in Horses, Cattle and all Domestic Animals.

PRICE :

2/- & 3/3

PER BOTTLE

Special Quotations for larger quantities.

Sold by all branches of BOOTS The CHEMISTS

Enlargements & Swellings

Any inflammation, enlargement or growth on the hock, causing lameness in a horse, is generally referred to as Bone Spavin.

BONE SPAVIN

Bone Spavin is a cause of unsoundness especially serious in young horses on account of the fact that it impairs the usefulness of the animal. Treatment depends upon the extent of the inflammation, and the nature of the enlargement, but is primarily directed towards removing the source of lameness. The animal should be rested, and the Red Blister used, repeating the blistering in three weeks' time if necessary. In some cases, the shoe should be removed altogether. In others, it is advisable to have the animal properly shod so as to remove pressure from the affected part.

BOG SPAVIN

Bog Spavin is a soft enlargement or swelling of the membrane in front of the hock joint. In the early stages, hot fomentations, rubbing with the Gratton's White Oils and Condition treatment (the Condition and Diuretic Ball, followed by a course of the Blood Salt) will probably be all that is necessary. In later stages, blistering should be resorted to, the Red Blister being used.

CAPPED ELBOW

Capped Elbow is a similar condition to Capped Hock, and is treated the same way.

CAPPED HOCK

Capped Hock is a swelling or enlargement over the hock, and may be the result of a kick or of lying in contact with hard ground. It may exist in an acute inflammatory state or in a more chronic condition. In the early stage, treatment consists in a dose of physic (a Condition Ball), and fomentations to the affected part until the inflammation has been reduced, followed by the application of a cooling lotion. If this should not succeed in reducing the swelling, blistering with the Red Blister should be resorted to. Where under the enlargement, there is formation of fluid, it may be necessary to have it removed. A special protective cap should be worn by animals that show a tendency to Capped Hock. The chronic condition is best dealt with by the wearing of the hock cap and the fitting of a special shoe to relieve tension, any further treatment being left to the Veterinary Surgeon. An abundance of soft bedding should be provided.

CURB

Curb is a sprained ligament at the back of the hock joint. Treatment follows the same lines as for sprains in general—rest, hot fomentations. If more should be required, Gratton's White Oils would be used, and in severe cases, the Red Blister.

RINGBONE

Ringbones are bony enlargements around the pasterns, found especially in the heavy type of horse. The cause is uncertain, but a rheumatic condition may predispose the animal. The symptoms are very indefinite, probably at first being only a slight stiffness at work. Early treatment consists in hot fomentations, and the use of Gratton's White Oils, the animal to have a complete rest. The condition, however, is one that cannot be cured, and one can only hope to hold it in check. Further treatment consists in the application of the Red Blister. The shoe should be removed and the hoof properly pared.

SIDEBONES

Sidebones is a hardening or ossification of the lateral cartilage. Predisposition to this unsoundness is frequently hereditary, or may be brought on by work on hard-paved roads. It is found mostly in the forelegs, and may develop very slowly and so escape detection for some time. First signs of it will probably be noticed by finding a lack of flexibility on examining the leg. Sidebones frequently exist without causing much lameness in the case of horses that only have slow work to perform, but the lameness will be more considerable if, as is sometimes the case, it becomes complicated with Ringbone. Treatment usually consists in cutting a groove into the hoof, and shoeing so as to relieve the pressure.

SPLINTS

Splints are bony growths generally found upon the inside of the forelegs, and are very common, though they do not often cause great inconvenience, the amount of inconvenience depending upon the situation. The lameness is more pronounced during the inflammatory condition when the splint is forming. When such is the case, the horse should be given a complete rest, a course of conditioning medicine, and the part painted with strong Phenolated solution of Iodine.

SPRAINS

Sprains are due to undue stretching or to rupture of muscles or ligaments. They may be of a very simple nature or may cause considerable trouble and permanent injury, particularly if neglected. All sprains should be treated seriously, especially when there is any inflammation, and the animal should be given a period of rest to allow complete recovery. Treatment depends upon the nature of the sprain and, to some extent, whether recent or of long standing. Where a sprain is fresh, it should be bathed in hot water, dried, gently massaged and then bandaged. This should be done two or three times a day. If the sprain persists after two or three days, a good stimulating embrocation (Gratton's White Oils) should be used. The White Oils should be well rubbed in until thoroughly dry, left for about half an hour, and a bandage applied. In the case of long standing sprains, it may be necessary to use the Red Blister.

Sprains and Swellings are best treated by means of hot fomentations followed by a gentle application of the White Oils. If bandaging is resorted to, it must not be applied until the embrocation has been rubbed dry, unless the condition is such that it is advisable to raise a blister. It should not be overlooked that animals with ulcerated wounds or bruised tissue are usually in a feverish condition and it is generally advisable to administer a mild dose of aperient, followed by a suitable course of tonic and cordial medicine.

THOROUGHPIN

Thoroughpin is an enlargement of a similar nature to Bog Spavin, but is situated on the membrane surrounding the hock joint. Treatment is similar to that for Bog Spavin.

Wounds and Bruises

There is no hard and fast rule for the treatment of the various kinds of wounds and bruises to which animals are subject. Treatment depends upon the nature of the case, but a few general principles should be observed. The most important thing to remember is that an open wound is a source of danger. All kinds of disease germs, tetanus, etc., may find entrance through an open wound, so that a wise precaution is to use a reliable antiseptic or disinfectant. Peroxide of Hydrogen is an excellent antiseptic, which, although causing a smarting sensation, is scarcely irritant. Gauze soaked in a solution of 1 part of Peroxide of Hydrogen with 3 parts of boiled water is an excellent dressing for wounds, and the agent prevents adhesion.

Clear cuts should be treated by first being disinfected, then the opposite edges of the wound brought together and fastening in that position, either by means of suitable strapping, or by sutures after which a final dressing of Carbolized Green Oil should be applied.

Lacerated, torn, or ragged wounds must first of all be thoroughly cleansed, and disinfected by means of a solution of Improved Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid (1 teaspoonful to 1 quart of water). Bleeding may be allayed by the application of a solution of Perchloride of Iron, or Friar's Balsam may be sufficient. Where there is pronounced bleeding, it may be necessary to apply pressure, or in the case of severed blood vessels, a ligature. One should remember that the natural process of healing from a bleeding wound is by means of blood clots, and these should not be removed unnecessarily.

Bruises are best treated by bathing with hot water to which a little of the Improved Disinfectant Fluid has been added (one teaspoonful to 1 quart of water) after which the White Oils (Gratton's Embrocation) should be applied twice daily, without rubbing as long as necessary.

Where a wound becomes ulcerated or generally unhealthy and refuses to heal, the necessary treatment is by means of hot fomentations, or washing out with the Peroxide of Hydrogen solution, and covered—if necessary plugged —with a gauze dressing or an astringent lotion applied. This can be made by using a Veterinary Astringent Lotion Tablet containing 20 grains each of Alum, Sulphate of Zinc and Sulphate of Copper, with Thymol, one Tablet being dissolved in 3 to 4 ounces of water. If this treatment should not induce healing, a more caustic application will be necessary, and a solution of Chloride of Zinc, 1 gr. to the ounce applied daily, or the wound be painted with a solution of Nitrate of Silver. Abscesses require surgical attention. They should be opened, all pus drained, the abscess syringed out, and kept open by means of a little antiseptic tape or gauze plug soaked in a Peroxide of Hydrogen solution until all pus has been removed, when healing may be facilitated by the application of a little resin and carbolic ointment.

BROKEN KNEES

They frequently require cleansing by means of a linseed poultice, after which the application of a solution made by mixing one part of White Oils with five parts of water will be sufficient to bring about healing.

FISTULA

The ordinary Fistula is pipe variety of wound, similar to a sinus, but in this case the suppurating wound festers under the skin instead of into the bone. It is usually due to a neglected saddle gall or other wound, where suppuration has taken place under a callosity or hardening which has formed as a result of continued chafing.

Treatment consists in fomentation with hot water or poulticing, or if necessary the "pipe" must be opened with a knife and the wound syringed out. The usual precautions for this class of wound must be observed, *i.e.*, to be sure that all pockets are thoroughly drained before attempting healing. After draining, there must be thorough cleansing with an antiseptic solution, followed by a dressing with the lotion as given under Galls, *see below*.

GALLS

Saddle, Collar or Harness Galls are frequently produced by ill-fitting harness, or by any condition which causes undue rubbing or chafing. The horse is more liable early in the season before the skin has become accustomed to saddle or harness, the general condition of the animal, perhaps due to the effects of chills and cold, being a contributing factor. Some riders cause a great deal more chafing than others, and this should be taken into account in trying to find the cause of the trouble.

The treatment for galls consists, first, in removing the cause—the proper fitting of harness and saddle should be attended to, and due notice should be paid to the bedding to see that it is sufficient. When there is a sore or an inflamed patch, rest the horse if possible, until the place is healed. If this cannot be done provide suitable protection by cutting a pad of adhesive felt the size required, somewhat of the nature of a large corn or bunion plaster. This can be kept in position by suitable strapping, and allows the harness to be worn over it without coming into contact with the affected place.

Treatment for Galls consists in keeping the part clean (particularly free from grease) and the application of a suitable lotion using the Veterinary Astringent Lotion Tablet, containing Alum, Sulphate of Zinc and Sulphate of Copper, 20 grs. of each—one of these tablets to half a pint of water will make the requisite solution—which should be applied frequently and allowed to dry on. If a little stronger solution is desired, three tablets should be used to make one pint of lotion. At the same time, the general condition of the horse should be attended to. If not being worked, it should be given a Condition and Diuretic Ball, and the Iodized Blood Salt included in the diet.

Peroxide of Hydrogen

A SAFE AND POWERFUL ANTISEPTIC, ODOURLESS, HARMLESS, NON-POISONOUS.

Supplied in 4oz. and 8oz. bottles

(*see page* 19).

SORE SHOULDERS (*see* Galls *page* 20)

Keeping the part well bathed and free from grease, and the application of the lotion recommended above will heal the sore and harden the skin. Where there is any pus or matter, treatment should be hot fomentations or poultices, followed by the lotion as indicated. Where hardened skin has formed, treat as Sitfasts (*see page* 11).

SORE SHINS

In their early stage, these would be treated generally as for wounds. If necessary cleanse by means of hot fomentations and poultices and apply the lotion as recommended. If, however, the trouble is more extensive and there is any inflammatory condition of the bone, the treatment will be as under Splints. (*see page* 18).

ULCERS

Leaving out of consideration ulcers which are due to some specific disease, the general treatment consists in washing or syringing the part with a warm, mild, antiseptic solution, poulticing where necessary in order to cleanse the part thoroughly, finally dressing with lotion as recommended on *page* 10. At the same time, give a course of alterative and diuretic medicine (the Condition Ball, followed by treatment with the Iodized Blood Salt).

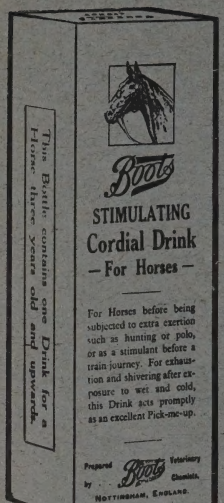
SINUS ULCERS

These are difficult to deal with, and usually require the attention of a Veterinary Surgeon, as it is impossible to estimate the extent of the trouble without careful examination, and often probing. Sinus Ulcers may be described as suppurating pipes or tubes which gradually extend inward, carrying inflammation and pus into the substance of the bone. Successful treatment depends upon the trouble being diagnosed at an early stage, when poulticing and syringing with an antiseptic solution (Acriflavine, Chinosol or Improved Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid) may prevent further extension of the trouble. Otherwise, treatment consists in blistering or, at a later stage, the only possible operation is a surgical one, consisting in the removal of decayed bone, followed by cleansing dressings. The principal sinus troubles are :—

POLL EVIL AND QUITTOR

Poll Evil is due to repeated injuries to the top of the head, causing, first a superficial sore developing into a penetrating suppurating wound, or there may be several wounds branching in different directions.

Quittor is a Sinus Ulcer which forms just above the hoof, and is a serious disease because it may ultimately deprive the owner of the use of his horse. Often the injury is a very small one, not at first noticed, and it is not until the inflammation has penetrated that the owner becomes aware of anything serious. General treatment is as indicated in other sinus conditions—blistering and injecting antiseptic solutions, particular care being taken to ensure that the wound is well cleansed and drained of all pus. Quittor usually calls for the attention of a skilled shoeing smith, it being frequently necessary to remove the shoe entirely to permit of proper treatment. Rest during treatment is absolutely necessary. It is undesirable that any inexperienced person should undertake the treatment of Quittors or any sinus disease.



Boots

STIMULATING Cordial Drink

FOR Horses, as a stimulant before a train journey, or before being subject to extra exertion such as hunting and polo. For exhaustion and shivering after exposure to wet and cold, this Drink acts promptly as an excellent Pick-me-up.

Acting naturally on the Stomach, it stimulates good appetite, good digestion and good health.

Animals exposed to the risk of infection at markets, shows, or other places should be fortified with a dose of Boots Stimulating Cordial Drink.

PRICE 1/6 PER BOTTLE

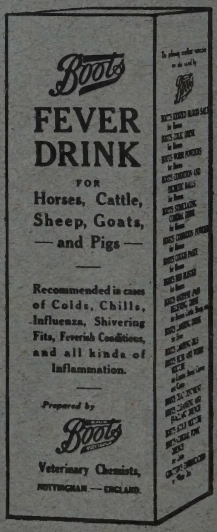
Boots

FEVER DRINK

RECOMMENDED in cases of Colds, Chills, Influenza, Shivering Fits, Feverish Conditions and all kinds of Inflammation. A dose given as a preventive may avoid serious developments when the animal is suspected of having caught a Chill.

Boots Fever Drink is a valuable general medicine in cases of inflammation, for use in conjunction with the correct local treatment.

PRICE 1/3 PER BOTTLE



General Ailments

BOG SPAVIN (*see* **Spavin,** *page* 17)

BONE SPAVIN (*see* **Spavin,** *page* 17)

BOTS

The eggs of the gadfly, deposited upon the legs of a horse, are taken into the stomach through the animal licking itself. The larvæ escape from the eggs and fix themselves to the lining of the stomach, where they remain throughout the winter, maturing in the early summer, when they let go their hold and are expelled in the fæces. Generally, Bots do not create any serious trouble beyond a little digestive disturbance, sometimes preventing the animal from thriving properly, and unless the Bots are present in unusual numbers no serious trouble need be apprehended.

There is no medicine that is a sure cure for Bots in horses, but good results have attended the administration of capsules of carbon bisulphide in doses varying from 2 to 6 drams. Carbon bisulphide, however, should only be administered under expert advice. Another medicine which is given with beneficial results is turpentine, in doses from 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls, administered in 1 pint of linseed oil.

Where Bots have been found infesting the lower intestines, an injection of salt and water can be usefully employed. Horses which are likely to suffer in health through harbouring Bots will be benefited by a course of the Iodized Blood Salt.

BROKEN KNEES (*see* **Wounds,** *page* 19)

BROKEN WIND

This condition is well known, and is usually due to faulty diet and malnutrition over a continued period, especially where the animal has been kept in confined quarters. A cure is seldom to be expected, but much can be done by proper attention to feeding, the food being of good quality and in small bulk, in order to avoid over-loading the stomach. The Iodized Blood Salt will be found useful as helping assimilation, in addition to which the small daily doses of Iodine given in this form have a pronounced action upon the secretions, and continued use will afford considerable relief. An ordinary case of Broken Wind may be complicated with asthmatical condition which, however, is rarely found in horses, but when found, is best treated by suitable attention to diet, which should be similar to that mentioned above, an occasional boiled linseed mash being very useful. Where a sedative is required, Boots Cough Paste for Horses will be found a reliable preparation.

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is a term given to inflammation of the bronchial tubes, and may be of a mild nature associated with an ordinary cold, for which see under that heading, *page* 24. It may, however, be a more serious condition associated with pneumonia, in which case we advise the services of a Veterinary Surgeon—*see under* Pneumonia, *page* 30.

BRUISES (*see under* **Wounds,** *page* 19)

CANKER (*see* **Hoof and Foot Troubles,** *pages* 13, 14, 15)

CAPPED HOCK (*see under* **Swellings, Enlargements, etc.,** *pages* 17, 18)

CAPPED ELBOW (*see under* **Swellings, Enlargements, etc.,** *pages* 17, 18)

COLDS—Also CATARRH

A cold in a horse should never be treated lightly. A simple cold which, if treated at the outset, might be cured in a day or two if neglected may quickly develop to a dangerous condition—the horse being especially liable to congestion of the lung and pneumonia.

The early symptoms of a cold are shivering, refusal of food, standing with arched back, staring coat, cough, and later on, nasal catarrh. As soon as signs of a cold are observed, the horse should be taken off its work, placed in comfortable dry quarters, free from draughts, given a bran mash with a little linseed, the bowels opened by the administration of a mild aperient (Linseed Oil being suitable for this purpose), and flannel bandages applied to the legs. Boots Fever Drink for Horses should be given night and morning. Where there is any discharge, the nostrils should be gently sponged with warm water containing a little Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid (one teaspoonful to a quart of water).

Further treatment will depend upon the symptoms as they arise. If necessary, the outside of the throat should be rubbed with a stimulating embrocation (Gratton's White Oils), and cough can be relieved by giving Boots Cough Paste for Horses. The boxes and stables should be sprayed with Boots Improved Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid (one teaspoonful to one pint of water), and the temperature of the animal taken daily. In cases of persistent high temperature, pneumonia should be suspected, and a Veterinary Surgeon consulted. (Normal temperature of the horse 100.5° F.) Where horses have been out in the rain, or exposed to the risk of chill (when travelling or left standing in a market place), a dose of the Stimulating Cordial Drink will often prevent a cold from developing.

COLIC (GRIPES, SPASMS)

The term "colic" is generally used to include anything in the nature of an acute pain, either in the stomach or bowels. Ordinary stomach colic may be due to cold or strain, but is generally caused by the presence of undigested food, when the obvious treatment consists in relieving the pain and getting rid of the offending matter. The pain should be relieved by giving a Boots Colic Drink for Horses (a preparation of chlorodyne and chloral hydrate) which acts as a quick pain reliever. A suitable aperient to get rid of the offending material is a dose of Linseed Oil, ½ pint or more, which may be given at the same time as the Colic Drink. Where the pain persists, the Colic Drink can be repeated in an hour's time. At the same time the application of hot cloths to the abdomen will materially assist in relieving pain, and the animal should be kept gently walking about, but not distressed.

Acute pains, due to inflammation of the bowel, are much more serious. As inflammation of the bowel is generally fatal in horses, the advice of a Veterinary Surgeon should be sought whenever this is suspected. (*See* Enteritis, *page* 26).

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS

Congestion of the Lungs is generally due to over-exercise, especially in horses that are not in proper condition. It may be due to chill or cold. The condition is always dangerous, being frequently followed by pneumonia, and should have the attention of a Veterinary Surgeon.

Immediate treatment consists in the administration of a stimulant—Boots Stimulating Drink—and covering the horse with warm rugs. Where this does not give immediate relief, bleeding is generally resorted to.

CONSTIPATION

Constipation is generally due to errors in diet and lack of exercise. In the horse, it should always be regarded seriously, because of the possibility of setting up inflammation of the bowel. The treatment for the complaint is obvious—a readjustment of diet and regular exercising. Plenty of bran should be given, and where necessary, a wineglassful of Linseed Oil mixed with the daily food. This amount of Oil will act as a mild laxative, at the same time having a nutritive effect. Where the constipation is of an acute nature, a physic ball or a dose of Linseed Oil (from ½ to 1 pint) should be given. In some cases, where the stoppage is in the lower bowel, it may be necessary to give an injection of soap and water. The Iodized Blood Salt, acting as an aid to digestion, should be given where there is a tendency to constipation.

CORNS (*see under* **Swellings, Growths, etc.,** *page* 17).

COUGHS

Coughs are caused by irritation in the throat and bronchial tubes, and may be due to parasites, digestive troubles, colds, etc. As a cough is only a symptom it is necessary to note what other symptoms may be present in order to decide upon necessary treatment.

Treated as a symptom only, the cough can be relieved by rubbing the outside of the throat with a stimulating embrocation (Gratton's Embrocation or White Oils), and by the administration of a sedative medicine—such as Boots Cough Paste for Horses. Other treatment will depend upon the real cause of the complaint, for which see under heading, Colds *page* 24, and Pneumonia *page* 30. An irritating cough, with staring coat, is probably due to worms.

CRACKED HEELS (*see* **Hoof and Foot Troubles,** *pages* 13, 14, 15)

CURB (*see* **Sprains, etc.,** *page* 18)

DIARRHŒA (Scour or Purging)

Any condition which indicates irritation of the bowel should not be neglected however simple the complaint may appear. Diarrhœa is not a disease in itself, but a symptom, and may be set up by irritation caused by undigested food, colds, or even excitement, or it may be due to internal parasites, or be a symptom of some more pronounced disease.

Simple Diarrhœa, that is the condition due to irritation from undigested food, should be treated first of all with a dose of Linseed Oil, 1 pint or more, to get rid of offending food. At the same time, the diet should be adjusted and be on the dry side as far as possible. A little good quality green food or roots, good quality grain, with a few crushed beans, to which has been added a little Iodized Blood Salt should be given. The horse at the same time should be covered with a warm rug, kept in warm quarters and its legs bandaged. After the Linseed Oil has acted, Boots Scour Mixture should be given three times a day until the diarrhœa ceases. Any pronounced pain can be relieved by giving a dose of the Anodyne Drink at the same time. The return to normal diet should be made gradually so as to avoid further disturbance of the digestive organs.

Scour in Foals is generally of an infectious nature and usually attacks the animal when a few weeks old. On the first signs of the complaint, Boots Scour Mixture should be given and repeated as long as the diarrhœa continues. On account of the highly infectious nature of this complaint, a liberal use of Boots Improved Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid should be made in the stables and wherever the disease is present, and animals exposed to the risk of infection should be given a dose of the Scour Mixture as a preventive.

DROPSY

Dropsy is not common in horses, and when it does occur, is generally a symptom of a serious organic complaint, or due to a debilitated condition caused by some wasting disease, anæmia, or the presence of parasites. The condition is improved by attention to diet, and the regular use of the Iodized Blood Salt. Further treatment will depend upon the cause.

ENTERITIS (Inflammation of Bowel)

This disease is accompanied by acute pains, and can generally be distinguished from ordinary spasmodic colic by the quickened pulse, the persistence of the pain, high temperature, and by the fact that pressure on the abdomen increases pain. The complaint calls for treatment by a Veterinary Surgeon, but if his services are not immediately available, the pain should be relieved by giving a dose of Boots Anodyne (Pain Relieving) Drink, repeated every three hours, if necessary, an application of hot fomentations to the abdomen, and, in the case of stoppage, a dose of Linseed Oil and injections of soap and water.

EYE TROUBLES

The eye is liable to injury from blows, cold, or such things as a grain of chaff or other foreign bodies. Treatment consists in the removal of any foreign body present, and where there is any inflammatory condition of the eye, the horse should be moved to darkened quarters and the eye bathed with boracic lotion. In some cases, an inflammatory condition of the eye is partially due to the horse being out of condition, in which case the animal would be benefitted by a course of the Condition and Diuretic Balls. Where hard, gritty matter has become embedded in the eye itself, it may be necessary to use a local anæsthetic, in which case, the operation should be left to a Veterinary Surgeon.

FALSE QUARTER (*see* **Hoof,** *pages* 13, 14, 15)

FARCY (*see under* **Glanders,** *page* 27)

WATER FARCY AND FASSY (*see under* **Lymphangitis,** *page* 29)

FEVER

Feverishness or high temperature may be of a simple nature, or the first signs of some serious disease, and may be caused by colds, excitement, digestive disorders, or internal inflammation. A reliable fever drink should always be on hand, so that the feverish symptoms may be treated as soon as they arise. In the absence of any indication of a specific disease, the treatment for a feverish condition is :—

(1) A light laxative so that the bowels are kept open without being purged—a small dose of Linseed Oil, or a mild physic ball is suitable for this purpose.

(2) The animal should be housed in warm, dry quarters and kept on light diet.

(3) A Fever Drink should be given night and morning or, where necessary three times a day.

The above will be all the treatment necessary in a large proportion of feverish conditions, but developments should be watched, and the temperature of the horse taken daily. If the fever persists, one should suspect internal inflammation and seek further advice. Inflammations of the internal organs are always serious.

GASTRITIS

Simple Gastritis, where the inflammation is confined to the stomach, is generally due to the presence of some irritant. Treatment consists in the administration of an antacid (bicarbonate of soda, ½oz. being suitable), and the relief of the pain by a dose of Boots Anodyne (Pain Relieving) Drink. One must not overlook the possibility of this complaint being associated with Enteritis. First-aid treatment in cases of gastro-enteritis is as mentioned under the heading Enteritis. Regular treatment of the complaint is a matter for the Veterinary Surgeon.

GLANDERS—or FARCY

As this disease comes under the Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, we give the following quotation from the Official Leaflet, No. 219 :—

> "Under the Glanders and Farcy Order of 1920 made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, it is the duty of every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased or suspected horse, ass or mule, to give immediate notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the diseased or suspected horse, ass or mule is, or was."

As some guide to the recognition of the disease, we give the following extract from the paragraph under Symptoms in the same leaflet :—

> " 'Hidden' Glanders. A horse may be affected with Glanders and show no particular symptom beyond a general unthriftiness, and is then often looked upon by those in the stable as a 'bad doer.' This form of the disease is spoken of as 'occult' or 'hidden' Glanders, and can only be diagnosed by the aid of the Mallein Test.
>
> *Typical Glanders.*—In typical clinical cases of Glanders there is a thick grey-coloured discharge from one or both nostrils. Ulcers and ulcerous patches are to be seen inside the nostrils, and the glands under the jaw are enlarged and hard, forming a lump which is commonly known as a 'Jug.' The temperature may be raised, but in chronic cases it may be no higher than the normal.
>
> *Acute Cases.*—In severe and acute cases the temperature is several degrees above normal and the animal shows distinct symptoms of respiratory disease.
>
> *Farcy.*—In Farcy one or more limbs become swollen. The lymph vessels stand out prominently on the inside of the limbs. They have a cord-like feel to the hand, and small nodules appear along the course of the vessels. These nodules frequently burst and become ulcers which discharge a thick yellow fluid of oily appearance. The ulcers may heal and leave a scar, but they usually break out again. Farcy may also appear on the skin of the neck and body."

Under Preventive Measures, the leaflet states :—

> "The spread of Glanders to healthy animals can be prevented by the removal and proper destruction of all diseased animals, and a thorough disinfection of all places and articles which are liable to have been contaminated by the virulent discharges."

Boots Improved Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid is recommended as a thoroughly reliable disinfectant.

GLOSSITIS

Glossitis is a condition of the tongue and mouth due to injury or the action of some irritant—possibly irregular teeth. Where the source of irritation is known, the treatment will be more or less obvious, *e.g.* irregular teeth filed down with a rasp, and the irritation alleviated by the use of a mouth wash of common salt and boracic acid. Common Salt 1 teaspoonful, Boracic Acid 1 tablespoonful to 1 pint of water. At the same time the horse should be given a mild aperient; the diet should be of a light nature. Iodized Blood Salt will be found most useful, Iodine having a beneficial effect upon the action of the glands. In some cases, where the condition persists, and the cause is unknown, it may be due to Actinomycosis and is a matter for treatment by a Veterinary Surgeon.

GRASS STAGGERS (*see* **Staggers,** *page* 32)

GREASE (*see* **Hoof and Foot Troubles,** *pages* 13, 14, 15)

GRIPES (*see under* **Colic,** *page* 24)

HOOFS (*see* **Foot Troubles,** *pages* 13, 14, 15)

INFLAMMATION OF BOWEL (*see* **Enteritis,** *page* 26)

IMPACTION OF BOWELS

This is an extreme condition of Constipation, generally due to neglect in treating constipation as it arises. It is sometimes due to continued feeding of dry matter. It is a frequent cause of Gripes and Colic, and if discovered, should not be allowed to continue. It should be relieved by giving immediately a large dose of Linseed Oil, to which, if there is any pronounced pain, should be added the Anodyne (Pain Relieving) Drink. Where necessary, enemas of soap and water or of glycerine should be employed.

INFLUENZA—or PINK EYE

Pink Eye is generally understood as an infectious form of Influenza, differing from the ordinary cold in its epidemic nature, and also in the fact that animals affected are liable to sudden collapse. The symptoms—cold, sore throat, etc., should be treated as mentioned under the paragraph on Colds, but the horse should have constant supervision, as the exhausted condition is one that makes the animal very susceptible to the development of Pneumonia or Bronchial Pneumonia and, in some cases, to sudden collapse, owing to failure of the heart. For these reasons, we advise the services of a Veterinary Surgeon, but where such are not available, treatment should be on the lines laid down for general cold, with the additional precaution that one should be on the look-out for anything in the nature of a sudden collapse, when the Stimulating Cordial Drink should be used.

ITCHY TAIL

This condition may be due to the existence of Bots, or of worms in the rectum when the proper treatment consists of an injection of salt and water, and the subsequent application of dilute mercurial ointment. Where the irritation is due to blood condition, treatment consists in washing the part frequently with soap and water, to which has been added Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid (one teaspoonful to 1 quart of water) and, after drying, the application of dilute mercurial ointment, at the same time giving Iodized Blood Salt and, where an aperient is required a Condition Ball.

JAUNDICE

All animals are liable to attacks of Jaundice, especially those which lack exercise, and whose food is not properly balanced. The condition can also be caused by cold, or it may be due to a deranged liver, induced by other diseases. Ordinary liver derangement, not complicated with any other specific disease, is best treated by a dose of calomel, followed by a mild Condition and Diuretic Ball, in order to get the liver to work, with a readjustment of diet, to which Iodized Blood Salt should be added.

LAMENESS (*see* **Enlargements, Swellings, Growths, etc.,** *pages* 17, 18)

LAMINITIS (*see* **Hoof Troubles,** *page* 15)

LAMPAS

Lampas is inflammation of the gums which may be due to general condition, or to local injury. Treatment consists in giving a sloppy diet, including the Iodized Blood Salt, with a dose of laxative medicine (Boots Condition and Diuretic Balls), and the application of a lotion made of tincture of myrrh and water, equal parts, or alum and salt, one teaspoonful of each to one pint of water.

LICE

Horses can be rid of lice by washing with a solution of Veterinary Disinfectant Fluid (4 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water) the result greatly depending upon the method of application. The lotion is first of all to be applied to the face, ears, and round neck. Then to the tail and round the hind parts, after which the body of the animal should be washed. It is necessary to repeat at intervals of from seven to eight days, until three dressings have been given. At the same time, the general condition of the animal calls for attention, and it should be given Iodized Blood Salts and a Condition and Diuretic Ball.

LIVER CONGESTION

The treatment of this complaint consists in giving calomel, followed by a Condition Ball, as under Jaundice. Subsequent treatment demands suitable diet with Iodized Blood Salt.

LYMPHANGITIS

Water Farcy, also called Fassy, Weed or Monday Morning Disease. Simple Lymphangitis is due to a disordered condition generally found in full-blooded over-fed horses. It is characterised by shivering fits, which usually come suddenly, with a swelling of one or more legs. It occurs frequently in the case of an animal that has had a day's rest after having been well at work, hence the term "Monday Morning Sickness."

Treatment consists in stimulating the kidneys, giving a mild laxative (the Condition and Diuretic Ball being recommended), and applying hot fomentations to the affected limb. Keep the animal in warm comfortable quarters, well clothed, and the legs bandaged. Where there are signs of exhaustion, the Stimulating Cordial Drink should be given.

Subsequent treatment depends upon the general condition. A recurrence can be prevented by attention to diet, which should include Iodized Blood Salt, and at week-ends the old fashioned custom of giving a bran mash with a handful of linseed may well be followed—the diet on Sunday not to include much corn.

MALLENDERS (*see under* **Skin,** *pages* 9, 11)

NASAL DISCHARGE (*see under* **Cold,** *page* 24)

PINK EYE (*see* **Influenza,** *page* 28)

PITYRIASIS (*see under* **Skin,** *pages* 9, 11)

PLEURISY

Pleurisy is frequently due to standing in a cold wind or in a draughty stable, particularly after being worked. The symptoms are the same as in Pneumonia, though the expert will frequently be able to distinguish it by the nature of the cough. Treatment is essentially a matter for the Veterinary Surgeon, and we can only indicate the general lines which should be followed in his absence. These call for the administration of a suitable aperient (Linseed Oil), the application of a mustard plaster, and giving the Fever Drink, three times daily. To get rid of fluid tapping may be necessary.

PNEUMONIA

As stated under Pleurisy, this is a matter for the attention of a Veterinary Surgeon. The condition is a very serious one in horses, and it is necessary that the developing symptoms should be closely watched. Experts are not agreed upon the best treatment—some recommend adopting most drastic methods, whilst others believe in letting nature do the work after having placed the animal under the most comfortable conditions. The symptoms are—a hard, dry cough; respiration is quickened with shortened breathing; there is a rapid rise in temperature; the margin of the eyes are red, and the nostrils are distended. A general feature in pleurisy and pneumonia is that the animal does not lie but prefers to stand. This symptom often prevents the case from being diagnosed as colic.

In the absence of a Veterinary Surgeon, or until such time as he can take over the case, treatment is similar to that for pleurisy. The bowels are kept open without purging (the Condition Ball being suitable for the purpose), and Fever Drink is given three times a day, hot fomentations (horse cloths or rugs wrung out in hot water and changed frequently) are applied, and the horse covered with warm wraps. It is necessary to see that the stable is comfortably warm and free from draughts. Subsequent treatment, if necessary, consists in tapping to get rid of fluid, and bleeding. This obviously is a matter for the experienced Veterinary Surgeon.

Boots

FEVER DRINK

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS & GOATS

Recommended in cases of Colds, Chills, Influenza, Shivering Fits, Feverish conditions and all kinds of Inflammation.

PRICE 1/3 PER BOTTLE.

POLL EVIL
QUITTOR } (*see page* 21)

RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is more common in stable animals than in those which spend most of their time in the open air. The usual symptoms are stiffness of the limbs, with occasional lameness, which may affect first one leg and then another. Treatment consists in the administration of a Condition and Diuretic Ball, and rubbing the affected part with White Oils (Gratton's Embrocation). The following draught will prove useful during an attack of rheumatism :—

Bicarb. Potass. .. 4 drams
Sod. Salicyl. .. .. 2 drams
Water to ½ pint.

This dose to be given three times a day.

SALLENDERS (*see under* **Skin,** *pages* 9, 11)

SCOURING (*see* **Diarrhœa,** *page* 25)

SIDEBONE (*see* **Spavins, etc.,** *page* 18)

SITFASTS (*see* **Skin,** *page* 11)

SORE SHINS
SORE SHOULDERS } (*see under* **Wounds, Sores, etc.,** *page* 19)

SORE THROAT

Sore Throats may be due to abscesses, ulcers, or simply cold. When due to cold, the general treatment is dealt with under that heading. The Cough Paste, smeared on the tongue has a very soothing effect on the throat, besides being excellent treatment for a cough. The outside of the throat should be rubbed with the Gratton's White Oils Embrocation, and in the case of fever, the Fever Drink should be given night and morning. Whilst the throat is sore, food should be given in a liquid, or semi-liquid form, and milk should form a considerable portion of the diet.

Sore throats not due to cold may arise from ulcers or abscesses, or from inflammation due to adverse conditions. In the case of abscesses, it may be necessary to have them lanced. It should be remembered that inflammation of the throat may actually cause suffocation, so that it is not wise to allow the condition to be neglected, and a Veterinary Surgeon should always be consulted when there is any pronounced inflammation.

SPLINT (*see* **Spavins,** *page* 17)

STOMATITIS

Stomatitis is an inflammatory condition of the mouth accompanied by small ulcers or sores, and is usually due to deranged digestive organs, or the animal being out of condition. Treatment consists in attention to diet, exercise, the administration of a suitable aperient (Cleansing and Evacuant Drench), and repeated washing of the mouth with boracic acid lotion. Iodized Blood Salt should be given regularly with the food.

STAGGERS

The staggering gait and loss of limb control indicated by the name of this complaint, are only symptoms, and may be due to several causes. If due to local injury causing pressure on the brain, treatment is a matter for the Veterinary Surgeon.

GRASS STAGGERS

Grass Staggers is due to a digestive disturbance attended by distention of the abdomen and constipation. It generally appears very suddenly, and may quickly pass away or terminate fatally equally quickly. Treatment consists in the immediate administration of a brisk purgative, and the withholding of all food for the time being. Any further treatment will probably be in the nature of blood letting and should have to be undertaken by the Veterinary Surgeon.

TUMOURS

The treatment for tumours is surgical, and should be entrusted to a Veterinary Surgeon.

TAPE WORMS (*see under* **Worms,** *below*)

WORMS

There are several species of worms infesting the stomach and intestines of the horse, the principal being Round Worms and Red Worms. The common symptoms of Worms in horses are a tightly stretched appearance of the skin, staring coat, and ill condition, in spite of a large appetite. Worms are sometimes found in the dung, but this sign cannot always be observed. Treatment consists in giving Boots Worm Powders for Horses, one Powder every morning for a week. Powders are easily mixed with the ordinary food, but where the horse is having dry food, the Powder should first of all be mixed with a little damp food to prevent loss. At the end of a week, the Condition and Diuretic Ball should be given to clear the system of any remaining worms. In severe cases, this course of treatment should be repeated after a lapse of a week. Red Worms in young horses are treated in the same way, excepting that the dose for a yearling is a quarter of a Powder.

Tape Worms are not so common as other varieties of worm, but when they do occur are more troublesome to deal with. Treatment follows the same general lines but necessitates a repetition of the course at the end of a week.

WARBLES

Horses do not suffer from Warbles as much as cattle, but precautions should be taken to prevent the Warble Fly from laying its eggs upon the legs. Unfortunately, there is no application which is an absolute preventive, but good results have attended the use of an ointment containing Sulphur and Tar. Where Warbles are discovered under the skin, the puncture should be enlarged and the grub removed by pressure and killed. The wound should be dressed with some antiseptic ointment, Carbolized Resin Ointment being suitable for this purpose.

DOSES

Aloes	Purgative	.. 3 to 8 drams
Ammonium Carbonate	Usually in bronchial affections	.. 1 to 3 drams
	Also as antacid and stimulant	.. (Usually in bolus)
Aniseed	Cordial and Stomachic	.. 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls
Aspirin	Rheumatism	.. 2 to 3 drams
Calomel	Purgative (single doses)	.. 1 to 2 drams
	Liver Stimulant (Repeated)	.. 10 to 20 grains
Castor Oil	Purgative	.. ½ to 1 pint or more
Chloral Hydrate	Sedative	.. ½ to 1 oz. (well diluted)
Cod Liver Oil	Nutrient	.. 2 to 4 ounces
Epsom Salts	As a mild laxative	.. 1½ to 2 ounces in drinking water
Fœnugreek	Appetiser and Stomachic	.. 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls
Gentian	Bitter Tonic and Gastric Stimulant	.. ½ to 1 tablespoonful
Ginger	Stomachic	.. 2 drams to 1 ounce
Iron Sulphate	Tonic	.. ½ dram to 2 drams
Linseed Oil	Purgative	.. ½ to 1 pint or more
	As a Nutrient	.. ½ wineglassful daily in food
Potassium Bromide	Sedative	.. ½ to 1 ounce
Potassium Nitrate (Saltpetre)	Usually given as a diuretic	.. 1 to 3 drams
Quinine Sulphate	Tonic	.. 15 to 45 grains
Soda Bicarbonate	Antacid	.. ½ to 1 ounce
Sulphur	As Aperient	.. ½ to 1½ ounces
	As Corrective	.. 1 to 2 drams

For convenience, 1 oz. .. .. = 2 tablespoonfuls.
1 ordinary wine-glass .. .. = 2 ozs.
20 ounces .. .. .. = 1 pint.

The above doses are for Horses 3 years old or over.

The following table is a guide to doses at other ages :—

1½—3 years	half the above doses
9—12 months	quarter ,, ,,
4½—9 months	one-eight ,, ,,
1—4½ months	one sixteenth ,,

NOTE :—The normal temperature of a horse is approximately 105° F.

PACKET OF SEVEN POWDERS

1/6

A full course of treatment for a 3-year old horse.

Boots

Worm Powders for Horses.

An effective remedy easily given by mixing with the feed. Not only free the animal from Worms, but have a beneficial effect upon the general health of the Horse.

These Powders contain no Arsenic or Tartar Emetic and will be found an excellent remedy for Red Worms in young Horses.

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Packed in

1 GALLON TINS
5 GALLON DRUMS
10 GALLON DRUMS
40 GALLON BARRELS

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LINSEED OIL is recommended where a non-irritating purgative for Cattle is required.

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Abscess Lancet 4/-

Balling Gun, Wood 9/-

Balling Iron 35/-

Bandages, White open Wove—
"Regaid," Best Quality—6 yards in length

Width	Per doz.	Per gross	Per 5 gross
1in.	1/3	11/9	11/6 per gross
1½in.	1/9	17/7½	17/3 ,,
2in.	2/3	23/6	23/- ,,
2½in.	2/9	29/4½	28/9 ,,
3in.	3/6	35/3	34/6 ,,
4in.	4/6	47/-	46/- ,,

H. 4 Quality—6 yards in length

Width	Per doz.	Per gross
1in.	10d.	8/-
1½in.	1/3	12/-
2in.	1/8	16/-
2½in.	2/1	20/-
3in.	2/6	24/-
4in.	3/4	32/-

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Bull-Ring, 2½in. 2/6

,, ,, 2¾in. 2/9

,, ,, 3in. 3/-

Capsule Forceps 8/6

Castrating Clamp, Gregory's 5/6

,, Forceps, 8½in. 25/-

,, ,, 12in. 50/-

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,, Clamp, Large, Burdizzos .. 75/-

,, ,, Small ,, .. 50/-

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,, Curved Blade, S.B. Folding .. 9/6

Catgut, No. 4, 3 reels 5/-

Catheter, Horse, Nickel Plated .. 15/-

,, Mare ,, ,, .. 11/6

Cotton Wool, Fourth Quality 1/3 per lb.
7lbs. at 1/1½ per lb.

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3/3 per lb., 7lbs. at 2/9 per lb.

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,, ,, ,, Rubber (in tin box) 15/-

Milking Tube, 1 ring 1/-

,, ,, 2 ,, ... 1/3

,, ,, Self Retaining .. 2/-

,, ,, Trumpet 1/6

,, ,, Bulbous End 1/3

Mouth Gag, Dog 8/6

Nail Clippers, Dog 10/6

,, Scissors ,, ... 5/6

5in. Probe with eye, Nickel Plated .. 9d.

6in. ,, ,, ,, .. 1/3

7in. ,, ,, ,, .. 1/6

8in. ,, ,, ,, .. 1/9

9in. ,, ,, ,, .. 2/-

10in. ,, ,, ,, .. 2/6

12in. ,, ,, ,, .. 2/9

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"Superior" .. .. .. per pr. 3/6

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,, ,, ,, 1 ,, .. 30/-

,, ,, ,, 2 ,, .. 38/-

,, 4-oz. Brass Quittor with Tonybus Pipe, 15/-

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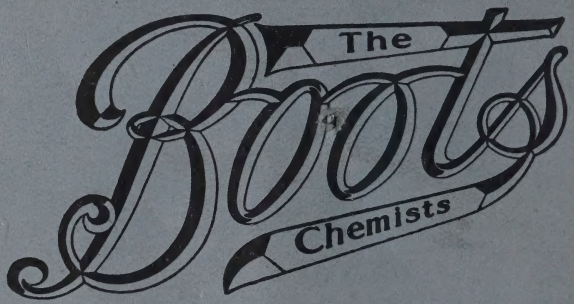

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